Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL...

60...Summer Arrangement...1860

ROAD.

...and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, will run over the Great Central Depot at foot of 12th South Water streets.

...Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Freeport at 8.45 p.m., at Dunleith at 11.25 p.m., at Dubuque at 11.55 p.m.; Naples at 10.20 p.m.; Rockford at 11.40 p.m.; Clinton at 10.30 p.m.; Monticello at 12.30 a.m.; New Orleans in 42 hours from Chicago.

...Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) leaves Decatur 1.15 a.m.; Springfield 3.10 a.m.; arrives at Cairo at 6.40 p.m.; Naples 8.30 p.m.; at 9.00 a.m.; St. Louis 5.00 p.m.; Memphis 36 hours, and New Orleans 60 hours from Chicago.

...Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

...ains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; 2.00 p.m.; 12.00 m.; 3.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.

...orning will leave—

...Woodlawn, 6.50 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 7.00 p.m.

...Hyde Park, 7.00 " 9.35 " 1.30 " 5.00 " 7.30 "

...Oakland, 7.06 " 9.40 " 1.36 " 5.06 " 7.36 "

...Grove'ay, 7.09 " 9.43 " 1.39 " 5.09 " 7.39 "

...Depot, 7.15 " 9.51 " 1.44 " 5.14 " 7.44 "

...W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.

...W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

...Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

...30 a.m.—Lightning Express, (sundays excepted) arrives at Detroit 4.45 p.m. Cleveland 10.05 p.m. Buffalo 2.30 p.m. New York 9.30 a.m. Boston 4.30 p.m.

...30 p.m.—Night Express & Detroit Express, (except Saturday and Sunday) arrives at Detroit 7.00 a.m. Buffalo 4.40 p.m. Albany 6.45 a.m. New York 9.45 a.m. Boston 4.30 p.m.

...45 p.m.—Mail Express (except Saturday and Sunday) arrives at Detroit 12.30 noon. Buffalo 9.30 p.m. Albany 8.30 a.m. New York 5.15 p.m. Boston 10.00 a.m.

...20 p.m.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday) arrives at Cincinnati in 18 hours.

...00 p.m. Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours.

...16 hours.

...00 p.m. Train, Saturday, only to Niles.

...Sunday Express 5 p.m.

...Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

...Both 6.30 and 9.30 a.m. trains connect at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway for Milwaukee, with the Detroit and St. Louis Railway to Kingsville, with the Great Western Railway to Hamilton, Toronto, Queenston, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and all points in Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

...Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North West, and at the Company's office in the Sherman street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from Lake street, Chicago, as follows:

...Day Express and Mail leaves at 7.15 a.m. and arrives at 4.30 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

...Night Express leaves at 9.15 p.m., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6.30 a.m. (Mondays excepted).

...Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. St. John, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &

QUINCY RAILROAD.

...Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

...Express, 8.15 a.m., Sundays excepted.

...00 p.m., Sundays excepted.....Night Express leaves at 9.00 p.m., Saturdays excepted; arrives at 6.30 a.m., Mondays excepted.

...Mendota Accomodation leaves at 12.30 p.m., arrives at 3.15 p.m., Sundays excepted.

G. C. HARMON, General Sup't.

Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Canal streets. Two Passenger trains depart from this depot, one Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m.; the other at 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Two Passenger trains depart from this depot, one Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.15 p.m.; the other at 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Madison Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Superior Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Portage Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Lake Shore Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

...Depot on Canal street, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave Chicago at 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.15 a.m., and 7.15 p.m. Connect directly with Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860.

CERTAIN CONSEQUENCES.

Unless the pro-Slavery party now assembled at Charleston adopt the policy pursued at Baltimore in 1844, and take up a new man as they then took up Polk, one of the strongest arguments against the election of their nominee will be found in the fact that there is not a prominent candidate before the Convention, who has not, to secure success, pledged the revenues of the country three times over to their followers as the price of their support. It is notorious that the contest, of which this Convention is the last scene, has been going on for more than a year; and that at least one of the candidates has held open levees at Washington, in which offices and emoluments were proffered to any man who would receive the promise of them as a condition of his adherence to the fortunes of a rebellious and an ambitious chief. We state what is the common rumor and current belief of the best-informed at the Capital, when we say that there is not a place in the Cabinet, an ambassadorship, a chargeship, a territorial post, a considerable post-office, or a valuable clerkship in the departments, that has not been mortgaged three times over, and that each has been made to do duty in securing the wavering support of doubtful men. Assertion goes further and assumes that even profitable army and navy contracts, contracts for the supplies of the Indian department, and for transportation, have been pledged in advance; and that in some cases a guaranty has been given that if the schemer wins in the Presidential race, the policy of the government shall be so shaped that the hungry expectant may have their reward. In so disreputable to the purity of American politics and so prejudicial to the pecuniary interests of the nation—has not been confined to Mr. Douglas alone. He has been the chief operator in that sort of fancy stock, and as he has more assurance and less shame than his competitors, it is not strange that his shop is the one that has excited the most frequent and damaging remark. So, whoever is nomin ated at Charleston, the profligacy which has disting uished Mr. Buchanan's administration must be repeated with such add itions and aggravations as the desperate straits of the Democracy may suggest. The President elect has been ruined and the treasu ry, not so much by the deliberate m ism as by the forced red ns which were made to en at Cincinnati in '56, that his successor, a follow in his wake, and for which his late co guished, will fall in o d parcel with those w ich ing competitors for the tion will necessarily a upon the unfortunate ble degree of certainty of punishment may stare the criminal in the face, when from motives of revenge or gain he is tempted to strike at human life. We think that this law of New York insures it; and we urge upon Western legislators the propriety of adopting it in the place of those bloodier and less efficient codes which now lumber up their statute books.

Politics in Upper Egypt.

Editors Press and Tribune: OLNEY, Ill., April 21, 1860.

Occasionally I see a letter in your paper from "Lower Egypt," telling how the work of Republicanism progresses down there. We, in Upper Egypt, are not idle, nor is the cause retrograding; but on the contrary, it is going ahead rapidly and prosperously. There are hundreds of Democrats in various stages of transition from darkness to light. We are manufacturing 'em every day. The Popular Sovereignty kind are the ones most easily converted from the error of their ways. When they are shown that they have been humbugged, and that the Democratic party will never carry out Popular Sovereignty, but are really for a Slave Code, and only use the other as a blind in the North, these "unfriendly legislation" Democrats declare for the Republican side. Some of the very hardest of them have become pretty good Republicans. If Douglas should not be nominated there will be very little left of the Democratic party in this county. But no matter who is nominated at Charleston, we are going to roll up a vote next November that will astonish you "Cassanites" of the North. Only give us Old Abe at Chicago, for President, and if you can't do that, let us have Judge McLean, and Richland county will be redeemed with a shout. There are hundreds of Democrats who feel a disposition to be relieved from the bondage of slaveocracy, and they are only waiting until the Chicago Convention gives them a decent excuse for declaring their independence, and becoming free men in party association.

RICHLAND.

Letter from Laporte—Indiana Politics.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 22, 1860.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

I have thought that a few lines for publication in your paper from this locality might not be uninteresting to your readers, and herewith send a small scrap.

Of course politics and speculations upon the result of the Charleston Convention are the all absorbing topics among the politicians here just now. The Old Liners, or Administration men are terribly exercised because of the great confidence of the Douglas men in the belief that their man will be the successful man. Some—I may say many—of them openly declare that if Douglas is the nominee they will not under any circumstance support him. And judging from what I know of the character and standing of these men, I am prone to no other belief than that they will carry out their pledges in this regard. But if they do I am not prepared to prophesy as to the effect such a course will have upon the general result, for it is not at all certain that they will go for a Republican nominee, unless, perhaps, that nominee should be Judge McLane, whose friends and admirers are daily and hourly increasing here.

As to local politics—the Democrats are beginning to boast already, that they will carry this county,—which has been largely Republican for many years,—and perhaps the Congressional District.

They fancy that the fact of the location of the new penitentiary in the county will contribute largely to this result. They claim that during the erection of the buildings and fixtures the Democratic vote will be increased at least *seven hundred!* But I think in this they reckon without their host," for certainly they cannot employ half that number of men upon the work. Be this as it may, however, they will do that the Republicans will "come up and at them." They will discover that with pluck for Governor, Colfax for Congress, and a legislative ticket composed o the best of material—which is plenty in our ranks throughout Hooseierdom—that it will be a rather more formidable array than they can "prevail against."

Our county matters are going on finely. I think the Republicans were never better organized. Every village and many school districts have established Republican Clubs and have regular weekly meetings. Our county nominating Convention is called for the 26th proximo, when we also intend to have a grand mass meeting and ratify the doings at Chicago in good old fashioned Republican style. Every thing, in short, "goes bravely on." The aspirants for county favors are all in the best of humor and seem determined to accede to a fair distribution of honors. They will yield cheerfully to the will of the majority, and like every other Republican hereabouts, are determined to have a good time of it whether successful or not. To illustrate our position in La Porte county, I will relate an anecdote:

A gentleman was riding a certain long-eared animal across a creek in the woods to water him. As he neared the stream he began to laugh very incordinately, and finally broke out so loud and boisterously that he woke a wag of a fellow who was sleeping in a thicket near by, and who subsequently watched his movements. Arriving at the stream the gentleman dismounted and commenced viewing and admiring his animal hugely. Patting him upon his neck and back, he muttered to himself "fine beast. I will sell him for not less than $200," &c. Directly he walked round to the rear of the animal, which, brute like, gave him a tremendous kick in the lower stomach. Clapping his hands upon the place which received the injury, and bending almost double, he exclaimed, Well, by —— I am glad I laughed when I did, or I shouldn't have laughed at all."

I will make no invidious comparisons, but leave you and your readers to make the application.

Yours, B.

The Land of Fruits and Flowers—Letter from Egypt.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SOUTH PASS, Ill., April 20, 1860.

Long benighted Egypt is now casting off her clouds of darkness, and is really at work, and Nature, just rousing from her long slumber and apathy, now decks herself in robes of brightest green, sends greeting to her northern and more arrogant sisters, and bids them break off their slumbers, rise up, and look well to their laurels, else, ere they are aware, they will be compelled to bow their haughty heads before despised Egypt. The inhabitants, too, seem to share in the spirit of rivalry manifested by Nature, and are assisting her in her work. Large fields of tomatoes are now set out, and will be ready for market by the middle of June—probably 20,000 bushels will be sent to market from this place alone. An immense amount of sweet potatoe plants of superior quality, are now ready for market, only waiting for the sun to get time to shine upon the denizens of the North that they may be transplanted, to furnish food for its inhabitants. The strawberry is changing from deep green to a rich red color, and even now tempt the epicures to taste its sweetness. Quantities of large English cherries are being grown here, and are nearly developed. The apple and the peach hold forth to view large beds of promise, and betoken a bountiful harvest.

All kind of vegetation is rapidly developing itself, and seems proud of its beauties. Immense graperies are here cultivated, and it is proposed that soon Egypt will send the North a flagon of wine as pure from adulteration as that made in Cana of Gallilee. There are a great many things here which show that out of darkness cometh light. Some of you who are still shivering from the effects of old borean, take a trip to this place, and enter one of our flower gardens. The modest rose will attract you by its sweetness. The tulip, the daisy, and the mignonette, will each give you greeting. The snowball holds forth its delicate imitation of old winter with inimitable grace, and almost tempts the school boys to give each other pelting. The modest violet peers forth from the wayside, and seduces the maiden from her path to pluck the dainty thing. The fields have dressed themselves in deepest green, and have woven patterns most quaint and beautiful into carpets for us to walk upon. And even the trees, the giants of the forest, have this season outdone their former work, and proudly arrayed themselves with bright, beautiful flowers—as if to show that Egypt, though long abused for her darkness and ignorance, could yet be first to send greeting, by fruits and flowers, to its more northern sisters. If you don't believe this statement, come down and see us.

L. F. W.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FATHER AND SON.—The Boston *Journal* of April 17 says: At a town meeting in Medway, yesterday, Mr. Isaac S. Foster, apparently in a fainting fit, fell upon the floor of the town house and soon died. The deceased was fifty-five years old, and probably died from some affection of the heart. In view of the solemn event the meeting was immediately adjourned. In the afternoon, Mr. Warren Foster, of Hopkinton, son of the above named person, having heard of the death of his father, was preparing to go to Medway, when he was suddenly seized with apparently fatal disease, and although medical assistance was at hand, he was not restored to consciousness, but expired in a very few minutes.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CITY HALL TO MADISON SQUARE TO BE VETOED.—We understand that Gov. Morgan has at length decided to withhold his signature from the bill providing for the erection of a new City Hall in Madison Square. He thinks the location away from the business part of the city is bad; that the expenditure of $1,000,000 for this object at the present time is unjustifiable.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Executive and the Public Printing

AID TO STOOL PIGEON PARTIES.

How Partisan Papers are Sustained.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

Mr. KING, of New York, (Rep.) stated that the Senate Printing Investigating Committee was ready to report, and moved the printing of two thousand extra copies of the testimony. Adopted.

We have received a very voluminous report of the testimony taken before this Committee, a large portion of which is of little general interest. We can only give, this morning, a few of the most pointed extracts.

Cornelius Wendell was examined, and testified at considerable length to the fact that he was directed by the President, personally, to pay very large sums out of his receipts for the public printing to sustain Democratic newspapers in Washington and Philadelphia. We give the following passage from his testimony:

TESTIMONY OF CORNELIUS WENDELL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860.

Cornelius Wendell sworn and examined.

Question—Mr. Wendell, who was chosen printer to the Senate at the last Congress? Answer—William A. Harris.

Q—And who for the House of Representatives? A.—James B. Steedman.

Q.—Who executed the printing? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Who executed the printing for the Executive Department? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Will you state how you came to execute the printing? A.—By an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Steedman, and a portion of the Executive, which was under the control of the Executive Department.

Q.—Mr. Wendell, do you know of any moneys having been paid for the use of the newspaper here called the *Constitution*, or for the Philadelphia *Argus* or the *Pennsylvanian*, out of the earnings of the public printing? A.—Yes, Sir; my impression is that there was an agreement in writing with the *Pennsylvanian*; I am not positive, but I think there was; there was none for the Philadelphia *Argus;* I was the owner of the *Constitution* myself until March last.

Q.—Has there been any money paid for the use of the *Constitution* since you ceased to manage it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any other moneys paid by the party who executed the public printing for other uses, at the request of any officer of the Government for other purposes than the newspapers that have been mentioned? A.—I have paid a good deal of money for party purposes myself.

Q.—Were you required to do so, or called upon to do so? A.—I cannot say that I was, any further than as a partisan; I supposed I had an unbounded amount of money, and being willing to spend it for the party, I was asked to do so; but never imperatively directed.

Q.—Who were you called upon by? A.—*Their name was legion.*

Q.—Will you state to the Committee what occurred at or about the time of this transfer in relation to the public printing, and the payments made by you out of its proceeds? A.—I was directed by the President, personally, to pay very large sums out of his receipts for the public printing to sustain Democratic newspapers in Washington and Philadelphia. We give the following passage from his testimony:

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Q.—Who were you called upon by? A.—*Their name was legion.*

Q.—Will you state to the Committee what occurred at or about the time of this transfer in relation to the public printing, and the payments made by you out of its proceeds? A.—I made the proposition to the President direct. After some considerable negotiations, the transfer was made. This paper was written to express our views and sentiments, and Mr. Bowman took possession—the amount being increased from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, as is expressed in that stipulation.

AGENCY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Q.—*You made this proposition, of $10,000, to the President?* A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the President a party to these conversations and negotiations? A.—I made the first proposition in writing through Judge Nicholson, who had been a partner of mine, or I of his. He was formerly, gentlemen will remember, Postmaster in the Senate. I had a business man during the whole of his connection with the printing. I had purchased his half of the *Union*, and through him I opened negotiations with the President, *which were consummated by Judge Black on behalf of Bowman.* I had little, if any, conversation with Bowman. I do not remember any until we went to sign these papers.

Sylvester J. Megargee examined.

Q.—Mr. Megargee, did you write to Mr. Wendell, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch from him, that you would draw on him for $3,000? A.—I have written him, Sir.

Q.—To whom was the telegraphic dispatch directed to which you replied? A.—I really had a great many telegraphic dispatches from Mr. Wendell; I was shown a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Wendell, and I told the gentleman who called upon me that I would attend to it.

Q.—You speak of a particular dispatch for the sum of $3,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the dispatch directed to? Who showed it to you? A.—Dr. Morwitz showed it to me.

Q.—With whom did you consult as to what should be done with it? A.—I consulted with Dr. Morwitz only.

Q.—Did you draw for the amount? A.—I did, Sir, and the draft was accepted and paid and the amount was carried to my credit, less the exchange.

Q.—What did you do with the money? A.—I put it in an envelope and handed it to Mr. Baker.

Q.—Did you take a receipt for it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Were you requested to do so? A.—I was told to take a receipt for it.

Q.—Did you receive any money for political purposes in Pennsylvania, or New Jersey from Mr. Wendell?

Witness—Am I really compelled to answer such questions?

Mr. Kennedy—I think it is within the scope of the inquiry.

[The Committee thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered.]

A.—*I did, Sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.*

Q.—Were those moneys expended for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party? A.—Not all of them; *some of it was used for a third party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as "the People's party" ticket;* the "People's party" was in opposition to the Democratic party we did not know there the party organized as "the Republican party;" *the opposition to the Democratic party was called "the People's Party," and to defeat that party this third party was organized; the chief aim to divide the "People's party."*

Q.—Was such a third party organized? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party? A.—We certainly did, or we should not have given them the money.

Q.—What was that third party called? A.—*The straight American party—the straight-out.*

Q.—Have you any idea of the amount that you disbursed for party purposes? A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the sum? A.—Some thousands of dollars.

Q.—Will you name some number of thousands as near the amount as you can come? A.—In negotiated notes and drafts to the amount, probably, of $4,000 or $5,000 that I understood were for party purposes, but that does not include the $2,000; I did not understand that the $2,000 were for operations in party elections, but for the papers.

PUBLISHING POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS A BAD BUSINESS.

William Rice examined:

Q.—You were the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What disposition did you make of it? I think you were interested in it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how much? A.—I was to get $10,000 for it; but I did not get it; *printing political newspapers is bad business.*

Q.—With reference to the *Pennsylvanian*, I ask you what was its value, and what did it produce to its publisher? A.—I sank money upon it at all times; sometimes we had the Sheriff of the city, and it helped us along.

Mr. King.—Be pleased to be a little more explicit.

Witness.—We had the patronage of the Sheriff; I had his patronage three years, and the patronage of the city two years, from 1853 to 1858; I mean the advertising patronage.

Q.—Then the ordinary patronage of a newspaper did not give it support? A.—No, Sir; the people in our State will not support a Democratic paper.

Q.—Nor the city? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you sold it for $10,000 had the purchaser any expectation of receiving those Post-office blanks? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—How came a purchaser to buy a paper for $10,000 that was losing all the time? A.—*It was a political machine, and it was used for political purposes.*

Q.—Then this was a political paper? A.—It was a political machine.

Q.—I wish to ask you a question as to the amount of this Postoffice printing, and where it went to? A.—Wendell collected $20,000 up to July, 1858, and he collected some $1,000 for the other six months.

Q.—Of that sum you received how much? A.—Ten thousand dollars.

Q.—What disposition was made of the other? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know from the parties who divided it? A.—I had no communication with the *Argus*, which got some of it. It was enough for me to know that they obtained it.

WILLIAM RICE.

Gov. Wise not a Candidate.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following letter from Henry A. Wise, which has doubtless disembarrassed the Charleston Convention mightily:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 8, 1860.

TO NAT. TYLER, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR—I have been requested to meet a number of my friends, delegates to Charleston, at Richmond, on the 10th instant. I have come to this city for family purposes alone, on my way to attend to professional duties in Accomac. Yet my sense of duty to my friends requires me not to leave them without my aid, as far as lies in my power, to relieve them from all embarrassment, in respect to my name at least, in the Charleston Convention.

The division of sentiment in Virginia, I fear, may tend to destroy the unity of the Democratic party in the States. And nothing which I can do shall be omitted to prevent such a deplorable result in the present distracted state of the country.

I was anxious to have a fair and full expression of the preference of Virginia. Whether that has been done or not, it is not proper now to discuss; because the delegates who have been chosen will necessarily have to declare that preference, and their action ought not to be impugned or impaired in advance. Whether the voice of the State has been truly expressed or not, I hesitate not to admit that its preference has *not* been declared for me; and I would not claim it where there was the least ground for cavil or mistake. Whoever else the preference has been expressed for, it has not been expressed for me. Without the voice of Virginia, clearly and indisputably declared for me, I decline to allow my name to be presented for authority from the Convention for a nomination in no event am I willing that it shall cause any division of the vote of our delegation. I beg my friends, therefore, not to offer my name, but to unite cordially with the majority of the delegation, and to present the vote of the State as *unit* before the Convention. I request them, too, to do this in good faith, without exacting any pledges whatever. Let Virginia be a unit as to the nomination; let her adhere to her constitutional principles, unit or not, and let the harmony of the Democratic party be preserved. This is all I have to say to my friends, and I trust it will not only disembarrass them, but free me from the unjust imputation of designing or desiring to distract or divide the Democracy. And this you are authorized to announce to them, and to publish to the world.

Very sincerely, yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

GEMS OF WIT AND ELOQUENCE.

[From Mr. Corwin's Speech in the House of Representatives on January 22d and 23d.]

I think that when the bondwoman Hagar left Abraham, with her master's consent, there being some disturbance in the domestic relations, [much laughter] the boy Ishmael, not being the child of promise, and being in the habit of making impertinent remarks about the conduct of family affairs, [laughter] was sent off with his mother into the wilderness, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of water. We are told that Hagar, being exhausted and famished by hunger, laid the boy down to die, and that the Angel of the Lord came there. If I remember aright, it is so written in the Book. And what advice did he give to this bondwoman and her son? The Angel told this woman that she was in very bad circumstances, but not to be discouraged; to pick up the boy and hold him in her hands, for he would become a great filibuster. [Roars of laughter.]

That very able man who was the father of that boy had another family; and, they in a generation or two, were sold into slavery, and so they remained, we are told, for four hundred and seventy years. At the end of that time, God abolished that servitude, and repealed the Fugitive Slav, very much to the dismay and astonishment of the pursuing masters, and greatly to the gratification of those coming into the service to them. Then He allowed them to go home—to their Africa, or, to speak without figure, to the home of their fathers. The repeal of the Egyptian Fugitive Slave bill, on the shore of the Red Sea, with all its incidents, is worthy of some notice now and at all times. We hear of much said of women taking part in politics now-a-days. Something very like it occurred on the occasion to which I refer. Just as the bubbling death-groan of the Egyptian host had risen to the surface of the sea, and was borne away upon the hot breath of the winds, a woman, a notable woman, then and there broke forth in a very remarkable triumphal song. Miriam, the sister of Aaron, and all the dark-eyed daughters of the fugitive Hebrew slaves, shouted out, "Sing ye to the Lord, for gloriously hath He triumphed; the horse and his rider hath He cast into the sea." That was gross, and wanted $500, and I had it, I could not help giving it; but the exact amount I could not tell.

Q.—But without this public printing you would not have been able to do it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You stated that you had been in the habit of contributing to elections, and you have mentioned some Districts; have you contributed in any other? A.—Yes, sir; I have one item on my books of $1,500; which I contributed in New York; I have also contributed in New Jersey.

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Q.—You spoke of sums spent in New York; what other Distr a did you contribute to? A.—I went up the river, and, among others, I contributed to Mr. Nevin's District; contributed wherever I thought a little good could be done.

C. WENDELL.

WENDELL'S STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL COST OF THE PRINTING AND BINDING FOR CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

Description of Work.	Cost.	Average profit, 50 per cent.
Thirty-third Congress	$1,023,580.56	$511,790 28
Thirty-fourth Congress	913,167.43	456,583.71
Thirty fifth Congress	626,861 23	314,4.5.61
Total	$2,567,609.41	1,283,689.70
Executive binding (6 years)	206,180.59	103,090.00
Total	$3,797,609.41	1,386,780.70

PUBLIC MONEY USED TO SUSTAIN THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

Sylvester J. Megargee examined.

Q.—Mr. Megargee, did you write to Mr. Wendell, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch from him, that you would draw on him for $3,000? A.—I have written him, Sir.

Q.—To whom was the telegraphic dispatch directed to which you replied? A.—I really had a great many telegraphic dispatches from Mr. Wendell; I was shown a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Wendell, and I told the gentleman who called upon me that I would attend to it.

Q.—You speak of a particular dispatch for the sum of $3,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the dispatch directed to? Who showed it to you? A.—Dr. Morwitz showed it to me.

Q.—With whom did you consult as to what should be done with it? A.—I consulted with Dr. Morwitz only.

Q.—Did you draw for the amount? A.—I did, Sir, and the draft was accepted and paid and the amount was carried to my credit, less the exchange.

Q.—What did you do with the money? A.—I put it in an envelope and handed it to Mr. Baker.

Q.—Did you take a receipt for it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Were you requested to do so? A.—I was told to take a receipt for it.

Q.—Did you receive any money for political purposes in Pennsylvania, or New Jersey from Mr. Wendell?

Witness—Am I really compelled to answer such questions?

Mr. Kennedy—I think it is within the scope of the inquiry.

[The Committee thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered.]

A.—*I did, Sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.*

Q.—Were those moneys expended for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party? A.—Not all of them; *some of it was used for a third party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as "the People's party" ticket;* the "People's party" was in opposition to the Democratic party we did not know there the party organized as "the Republican party;" *the opposition to the Democratic party was called "the People's Party," and to defeat that party this third party was organized; the chief aim to divide the "People's party."*

Q.—Was such a third party organized? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party? A.—We certainly did, or we should not have given them the money.

Q.—What was that third party called? A.—*The straight American party—the straight-out.*

Q.—Have you any idea of the amount that you disbursed for party purposes? A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the sum? A.—Some thousands of dollars.

Q.—Will you name some number of thousands as near the amount as you can come? A.—Negotiated notes and drafts to the amount, probably, of $4,000 or $5,000 that I understood were for party purposes, but that does not include the $2,000; I did not understand that the $2,000 were for operations in party elections, but for the papers.

PUBLISHING POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS A BAD BUSINESS.

William Rice examined:

Q.—You were the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What disposition did you make of it? I think you were interested in it. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—For how much? A.—I was to get $10,000 for it; but I did not get it; *printing political newspapers is bad business.*

Q.—With reference to the *Pennsylvanian*, I ask you what was its value, and what did it produce to its publisher? A.—I sank money upon it at all times; sometimes we had the Sheriff of the city, and it helped us along.

Mr. King.—Be pleased to be a little more explicit.

Witness.—We had the patronage of the Sheriff; I had his patronage three years, and the patronage of the city two years, from 1853 to 1858; I mean the advertising patronage.

Q.—Then the ordinary patronage of a newspaper did not give it support? A.—No, Sir; the people in our State will not support a Democratic paper.

Q.—Nor the city? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you sold it for $10,000 had the purchaser any expectation of receiving those Post-office blanks? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—How came a purchaser to buy a paper for $10,000 that was losing all the time? A.—*It was a political machine, and it was used for political purposes.*

Q.—Then this was a political paper? A.—It was a political machine.

Q.—I wish to ask you a question as to the amount of this Postoffice printing, and where it went to? A.—Wendell collected $20,000 up to July, 1858, and he collected some $1,000 for the other six months.

Q.—Of that sum you received how much? A.—Ten thousand dollars.

Q.—What disposition was made of the other? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know from the parties who divided it? A.—I had no communication with the *Argus*, which got some of it. It was enough for me to know that they obtained it.

WILLIAM RICE.

Gov. Wise not a Candidate.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following letter from Henry A. Wise, which has doubtless disembarrassed the Charleston Convention mightily:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 8, 1860.

TO NAT. TYLER, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR—I have been requested to meet a number of my friends, delegates to Charleston, at Richmond, on the 10th instant. I have come to this city for family purposes alone, on my way to attend to professional duties in Accomac. Yet my sense of duty to my friends requires me not to leave them without my aid, as far as lies in my power, to relieve them from all embarrassment, in respect to my name at least, in the Charleston Convention.

The division of sentiment in Virginia, I fear, may tend to destroy the unity of the Democratic party in the States. And nothing which I can do shall be omitted to prevent such a deplorable result in the present distracted state of the country.

I was anxious to have a fair and full expression of the preference of Virginia. Whether that has been done or not, it is not proper now to discuss; because the delegates who have been chosen will necessarily have to declare that preference, and their action ought not to be impugned or impaired in advance. Whether the voice of the State has been truly expressed or not, I hesitate not to admit that its preference has *not* been declared for me; and I would not claim it where there was the least ground for cavil or mistake. Whoever else the preference has been expressed for, it has not been expressed for me. Without the voice of Virginia, clearly and indisputably declared for me, I decline to allow my name to be presented for authority from the Convention for a nomination in no event am I willing that it shall cause any division of the vote of our delegation. I beg my friends, therefore, not to offer my name, but to unite cordially with the majority of the delegation, and to present the vote of the State as *unit* before the Convention. I request them, too, to do this in good faith, without exacting any pledges whatever. Let Virginia be a unit as to the nomination; let her adhere to her constitutional principles, unit or not, and let the harmony of the Democratic party be preserved. This is all I have to say to my friends, and I trust it will not only disembarrass them, but free me from the unjust imputation of designing or desiring to distract or divide the Democracy. And this you are authorized to announce to them, and to publish to the world.

Very sincerely, yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

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WILLIAM RICE.

High Taxes.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

The debt of Allegheny county, in this State, on account of Railroad subscriptions, is $2,200,000, on which there is due four years' interest, equal to $352,000. The county tax last year, without providing for railroad bond interest, was ten mills, and ten mills on the present valuation will raise $250,000. Thus, to meet the ordinary expenses of the county and provide for railroad interest over due would require thirty-two and a half mills, equal to nearly three per cent. on the valuation for taxes.

Special Notices.

Heal the Sick.—Diseases of the blood and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of morbid matter, left by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated fluid, being at once carried by the blood to every part of the system, makes it too weak to throw off the impurities by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is only by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is only small portion, the rest remaining to poison the blood. Such diseases as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Nausea, loss of appetite, general debility, want of vital energy, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, etc. To cure all these diseases, the blood in the body must be purified, and this can be done only by the use of a medicine which will act directly upon the blood, such as DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. You can make yourselves sick by eating too much food, or too much of a good thing, but you must make yourselves well by eating nothing but food, and by taking only such medicine as

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1860.

The market for Eastern exchange is very firm at 1½ per cent. prem. at the banks. Currency is in fair supply, with an active demand.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The movement of produce during the past week and since Jan. 1, compared with 1859, will be found in the following tables:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending April 21.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour, bbls	7,000	7,000	134,500	98,515
Wheat, bu	41,000	65,000	1,357,700	725,000
Corn, bu	61,000	45,000	1,257,000	1,000,000
Oats, bu	2,500	3,000	44,000	14,000
Barley, bu	4,000	2,000	45,000	15,000
Grass seed, lbs	34,000	30,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Provisions, lbs	1,000	2,000	30,000	20,000
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000	12,000	10,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000	12,000	10,000
Cut Meats, lbs	500,000	400,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Lard, lbs	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tallow, lbs	50,000	50,000	500,000	500,000
Hides, No	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Live Hogs, No	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Live Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Dressed Beef, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Barley, bu
By Lake	7,000	41,000	61,000	2,500	4,000	4,000
To Buffalo	800	39,000	54,000	2,500	4,000	4,000
To Ogdensburgh	200	2,000				
To Oswego	6,000					
To Oswego			7,000			
By Rail	200					
To Buffalo	200					

The following are the receipts and shipments or the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
Receipts	7,000	41,000	61,000	2,500	4,000	4,000
Shipments	7,000	41,000	61,000	2,500	4,000	4,000
Lake shipments	6,000	39,000	54,000	2,500	4,000	4,000
Canal	100	2,000	7,000			
C. & R. I. & P. R. R.	200	2,000				
C. & A. R. R.	200	2,000				
C. B. & Q. R. R.	500	7,000	7,000			
C. & M. R. R.	100	2,000	2,000			
Illinois Central R. R.	100	2,000	2,000			
Northwestern R. R.	100	2,000	2,000			
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	100	2,000	2,000			

	Dressed Hogs lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides No.	Wool lbs.	Pork bbls.	Lard lbs.
Receipts	1175	800	31900	165	102200		
Shipments	1175	800	31900	165	102200		

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye, Barley, &c. bu.
To Buffalo	6,000	39,000	54,000	2,500	4,000
To Oswego		40,000			
To Ogdensburgh	200	2,000			
To Ogdensburgh	800				
To Oswego			7,000		
Total	7,000	41,000	61,000	2,500	4,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Flour, bbls	120,700	Rosin, lbs	4,926
Whisky bbls		Flour, bbls	807
Feed, corn	1,975	Corn, bu	1,000
Beer, bbls	80	Pork, bbls	10
Corn, bu	217,000	Lard, kegs	1,000
Shingles, No	30,000	Alcohol, bbls	24
Lumber, ms	1,000	Tallow, lbs	1,000
Wood, c. ft		corn meal	10,000
Oats, bu	40,000	Hay, tons	8
Rye, bu	2,000	Oil cake	1,000
Lumber, ms	14,400	Wheat, bu	13,300
Pig iron, tons	1,000	Oats, bu	2,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL SATURDAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Corn, bu	30,000	Lumber, ft	238,000
Coal, tons	125	Shingles, No	765,000
Pig iron, tons	30	Corn, bu	7,412
Stone, chs	3	Iron, lbs	70
Flour, bbls	100		

The Corn market to day was again active and buoyant, and we note a still further advance of 1@2 cents. Upwards of 100,000 bushels were sold at 46¾@46¾c for No. 2 Spring, and 47@47½c for No. 1 in store; 45@46c for No. 2, and 48c for Rejected—the market closing firm. Wheat was also active and the market advanced 1@1½c, with a good demand for speculation and shipment—sales being liberal at $1.06½c for No. 1 Spring; $1.04@1.04½ for No. 2 Spring, and $1.11 for choice Club on track. Oats were in better demand and a shade firmer, with sales at 31@31½c for No. 1 in store. Rye scarce and firm. Barley in good demand at previous prices. Seeds quiet.

Freights were quiet and unchanged. Only two vessels were reported, at 6½c for wheat to Kingston and 8c for corn to Buffalo.

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 24.

FREIGHTS.—Since the date of our last weekly review quite a number of vessels have at last freed from the lower lakes and this caused a heavy depression in the rates of freight—the closing week of having taken place during the week. The supply consisted of 7 vessels—2 to Buffalo and 5 to Oswego—the first named, Grapeshot, corn to Fort Colborne at 5½c; schrs Comet and Mary Scott, corn to Buffalo at 5½c; schrs Gertrude, Milwaukee Belle, and A. J. Rich, corn to Buffalo at 6c; schr Kit Carson, corn to Oswego at 6½c. On the 19th inst. schr Mary M. Scott, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Lounsbury, corn to Oswego on p. t. On the 20th; schrs. A. E. Hart, Arctic, and Mary Outline, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Carrington, wheat from Racine to Oswego at 6½c; schr Star Light, wheat to Buffalo at 5c; schr D. R. Martin, corn to Port Colborne at 4½c; bark Scraps, corn to Buffalo at 4½c. On the 21st; schr Windy, corn to Oswego at 6½c; schr. Robinson, corn to Port Colborne at 5½c; bark Standard and schr. Foote, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr. Fair Helen, wheat to Kingston, at 6½c; schr. Belgravia, wheat to Kingston at 6½c. To-day the following charters were made: Schr A. Rusk, corn to Buffalo at 5 cent; schooner Algerine, wheat to Kingston at 6½ cents. Tonnage Freights.—Flour to New York, via Lake to Buffalo and Erie canal to New York, 70c; do via Lakes Erie, Ont. and Welland Canals, 80c; do to Montreal, 90c; coal, $1.00; to Boston, $1.10; to Pittsburgh, 80c. Grain to Pittsburgh, 8½c per 100 lbs in bulk, and 32c in bags; to Cincinnati, 30c in bags.

FLOUR.—Receipts last week, 11,768 bbls; shipped, 11,867, bbls. There has been a more active movement in flour during the past week, principally to the East; but the market has been tame, ally quiet, owing to the firmness of holders, and extreme caution on the part of buyers. There have been orders here from Pittsburgh and New England, but very few have been filled. There is little or no inquiry for the South, and the shipments in that directions are to complete former orders. The range of sales of Spring Extras during the week has been $4.70@5 50 for low grade to choice, as which figures the market closes firm. There has been a fair inquiry during the week for Spring superfine, and rates have been made as low as $4.50@4.60. Winter Wheat branded as being red and nominal at $4.60@5.00 for Red Winter, and $5.00@5.25 for White Winter. Rye Flour is in fair demand at steady at $4.12½@4.25, at which quotations severe lots were sold during the week. Corn Meal in limited demand at $2.75@3 for Unbolted and $3.25@3.50 for Bolted.

TODAY the market was quiet but firm. Sales were as follows:—100 bbls "Magnolia & Union" (round hoop) Spring Extra at $5.20 dd; 150 do "F. F. Extra" (round hoop Spring at $5.10; do.; 175 bbl "Mt. Vernon" do at $5.00 dd; 100 bs a "Empire" do at $4.80 dd; 100 bbls good Spring extra at $4.10 dd; 100 bbls do at $4.25 dd.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 65,000 bu; shipped, 37,468 bu. During the first three or four days of the week the market remained very quiet and almost entirely nominal at 1@2c under the closing prices of last week. The market remains very quiet and almost entirely nominal at the following prices:

Fresh, No. 1 Spring	1.06½
Fresh, No. 2 Spring	1.04½